Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1808. [No. 2243.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,
A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.
July 27.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.*

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—		2500
2 —	1500	—		3000
4 —	750	—		3000
10 —	300	—		3000
20 —	150	—		3000
40 —	75	—		3000
80 —	30	—		2400
200 —	20	—		4000
300 —	10	—		3000
5000 —	6	—		30,000
1 First drawn blank				200
1 — after	2000	tickets		200
1 —	4000	—		200
1 —	6000	—		200
1 —	8000	—		400
1 —	10,000	—		400
1 —	12,000	—		500
1 —	14000	—		1000
1 —	16,000	—		2000
1 Last drawn blank		—		3000
6168 Prizes—amounting to		Dolls.		75,000
11832 Blanks.—Sum raised including expence,				15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid *without deduction.*

The drawing will possitively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. TICKETS at $5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY's BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months.

Robert Young.

July 13. d

FOR BOSTON,

The fast sailing Schooner
HAZARD,
A. NEWCOMB, Master;
For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at Lawrason's wharf.
August 2. d3t*
N. B. The above vessel will sail in four days.

FOR BOSTON,

The Schooner
ENTERPRIZE,
Capt. HEWES;
For freight of 400 barrels, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Landing, for sale, from said vessel,
45 tons Plaister Paris,
3 tierces Claret Wine,
60 bales Cut Corks,
2500 wt. Glauber's Salt.
July 38. d

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of powers in me vested, I will sell at private sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 60 acres, more or less, lying on the old Leesburg road, in Fairfax county, and bounded on the south by the Stump Hill tract, and on the north by land of Jonah Thompson, Esq. It will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.

If not sold before the 10th instant, it will then be sold at public sale—the time & place will be made known.

James S. Scott.

August 1. d6t

LOST THIS MORNING,

SOMEWHERE on Fairfax or Prince-streets, *A SUM OF MONEY*, in Alexandria bank notes, of 5 dollars each: the finder will be handsomely rewarded, by leaving it with the printer.
July 29.

WITHERS & SANGSTER,

Inform their friends, that they have just received from New-York and Philadelphia,
A SUPPLY OF
Fancy & Summer Goods,
Which, with their former stock, renders their assortment complete.

They request those who have made memorandums, to call and settle them, as they are determined to sell for cash only.

July 14. d

Charitable Marine Society Lottery, Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at *R. Gray's* book-store, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets,	$ 5 50
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in payment for Ticket in this.
July 18.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, an Election will be held at the Centre Mills, in the said county of Alexandria, on the second Saturday in this month, for three discreet and fit persons to serve as *Overseers of the Poor* for that part of the said county as is not included within the limits of the corporation of the town of Alexandria. At which time and place, those persons qualified by law to vote, are notified to attend.

R. Moss, D. M.

August 3.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the Lease will be sold, if wanted, the *whole* of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS, There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, (which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets) which will be sold in fee simple, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT of GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing something less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;——two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses, and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffaloe BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removed rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY.

July 25. d

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, a piece of ground with the houses and improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke street and west side of Water street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke street forty feet, on Water street ninety one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negociable at the bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, *sen.*
James Keith, *jun.*

July 21. ds

NOTICE.

THE members of the Artillery Company, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock. Persons desirous of becoming members are invited to attend.

By order,
Peter Toffler, Serg't.

August 4. 3t

YESTERDAY was offered for sale by a Black Boy,
A PEARL BREAST PIN,
Said to have been found in the street. The owner may hear where it can be had, by applying to the Printer, and paying the cost of this advertisement.
August 4. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.

CORINNA;
Or, *Italy.*
By Mad. De STAEL HOLSTEIN.

FATAL REVENGE;
OR,
The Family of Montorio.
A Romance, by *DENNIS JASPER MURPHY.*

Foundling of Belgrade.
A Translation from the French, by WM. JENNINGS.

And the following PLAYS.
Castle Spectre.
Fox Chase,
Stranger, and
Ella Rosenberg.
August 4.

☞ I want to hire a negro fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.

R. T. Hooe.

July 13.

☞ RECEIVED TO-DAY,
1 hhd. first quality Muscovado Sugar,
2 do. do. Havanna,
7 tierces new Rice,
ON HAND,
8,000 cwt. very nice BACON,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Porter in barrels,
SHOES and TRUNKS, a general assortment as usual.

E. GILMAN.

August 3. d3t 1awtf

Just Received,

And for sale by ANTHONY RHODES, in Prince-street,
A quantity of Cotton Yarn of different sizes —Also, a few pieces of Cotton Stripes and Bedticking.

He will keep a constant supply of the above Goods, and will sell cheap for cash.

ON HAND,
A few barrels of Herring, Shad and Mackarel—Rhode-Island Cheese and Groceries as usual.

August 3. d

Just Published,

For sale at R. GRAY's Book-store,
The American Register;
OR,
General Repository of History, Politics and Science.
Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.
The *American Artillerists Companion.* No 3. Price Two Dollars.
July 11.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine, just received, and for sale, by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PHILADELPHIA PREMIUM SOCIETY.

The directors of the society have resolved to offer premiums for the following articles manufactured in, and of materials the growth of, the United States. The goods that shall be offered in competition, must be lodged at the store of the domestic society, Number 6, South Third-street, Philadelphia, on or before the second Monday in November next, and proper judges, to be appointed by the board of managers, shall determine to whom the premiums shall be given, on the following day.

PREMIUM 1—FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of superfine broad cloth, twenty yards or more long, and six quarters wide. It must be made from the fleece, or wool shorn from the living sheep—and that which in dying, dressing, finishing, &c shall come the nearest to imported superfine broadcloths shall be preferred.

PREMIUM 2—THIRTY DOLLARS.

For the second best piece of broad cloth, of the same description, and under the same restrictions as the preceding.

PREMIUM 3—THIRTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of forrest cloth, twenty-five yards long, and one yard wide, and made of the same description of articles as are prescribed for premiums one and two.

PREMIUM 4—TWENTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of forrest cloth, made of the same materials as the foregoing, twenty-five yards long and three quarters wide.

PREMIUM 5—TWENTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of fancy cloth, for vests, made of cotton and wool, at least twenty-five yards long and three quarters wide.

PREMIUM 6—TWENTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of dressed flannel, in imitation of Welsh flannel, twenty five yards long and one yard wide.

PREMIUM 7—FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

For the best piece of flannel, made of a cotton chain and filled with wool, not less than twenty five yards long and one yard wide.

PREMIUM 8—FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

For the best piece of cotton goods, twilled and raised on one side to imitate flannel, not less than twenty-five yards long and three quarters of a yard wide.

PREMIUM 9—FIFTY DOLLARS.

To the individual, or company, who first sets up a throwing or thread mill, and lodges, as a specimen, at the Philadelphia domestic society's store, at least fifty pounds weight of the gray and colored kinds—an imitation of the Scots Dundee thread, is the sort recommended by the society for imitation, such as is used by taylors, upholsterers, book-binders, &c.

PREMIUM 10—TWENTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of cotton shirting, of a fine, smooth, hard texture, not apt, like muslin, to adhere to the skin by perspiration, and in all respects best calculated to supercede the use of Irish linens, to be not less than twenty five yards long and one yard wide.

PREMIUM 11—THIRTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of cotton cloth, at least twenty five yards long, well adapted for the outer clothing of working persons. Neatness, comfort, and durability will be considered in estimating the merit of this article.

PREMIUM 12—TWENTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of sheeting, thirty three yards long and nine eights wide—made of linen chain and cotton filling, bleached and finished fit for sale.

PREMIUM 13—TWENTY DOLLARS.

For the best piece of sheeting, thirty three yards long and nine eights wide, in imitation of Russia sheeting.

PREMIUM 14—FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

For the best piece of Raven Duck, in imitation of the Russian manufacture, not less than thirty yards long and twenty eight inches wide.

REGULATIONS.

Every competitor must mark in a distinct manner, upon the outside of his bale or parcel, what article and number of the advertisement it contains, and to each piece of cloth, &c. a ticket expressing the length and number of the piece, and in the inside of each bale or parcel must be inclosed a note, *sealed with wax*, containing in the inside the name and designation of such competitor, and upon the back of this sealed note must be written the name and number of the article to which the note refers, which note shall not be opened until after the judges have determined the preference, and not at all if the goods should not gain a premium.

The society wish every article to be accompanied with an open invoice, without the proprietor's name, but impressed with the same seal that is on the sealed note, specifying the lowest wholesale ready money price at which he is willing to sell.

This society reserves to itself a power of giving such part only of any premium as the performance shall appear to deserve, and in case of its not possessing any merit, to withhold it entirely.

Every competitor found entitled to a premium, must before receiving payment, make oath or affirmation as follows, and produce the magistrate's certificate.

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the —— lately produced to the Philadelphia Premium Society for competition, in my name, was fairly and truly manufactured in the United States either by myself or persons employed hy me and for my behoof, out of materials the growth and produce of the United States; and the gainers upon the articles 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, must insert in their oath or affirmation "that the article is entirely made from American fleece wool shorn from the living sheep, and no part of wool pulled or shorn from the skins of slaughtered sheep."

It is expected no person will present any goods for competition, who cannot conform to this affidsvit and foregoing regulations, as a deviatien from them can on no account be permitted.

Competitors will observe, shat whether they are successful or not, their goods will be sold by the agents of the domestic society, agreeably to their established practice, unless the proprietor shall give orders to the contrary, in which case the goods will be returned to his order.

No person or company will be allowed to gain more than two of these premiums, and those for different articles.

(Signed) JOHN DORSEY, President.
Attest—*George Bartram*, Sec'y.

FROM THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—Old and New Spain are both transferred to Napoleon. The population and the wealth of the Indies are now French. Except England and the U. States the arms of the *Imperial Jacobin* embrace the universe. England he cannot conquer, and it rests with our rulers whether the only republic on earth shall be subdued without a blow.

Will the transfer of Spain and her dependencies materially affect the U. S. is a question which those infatuated men may ask who do not know that for every independent nation that expires, the world, of necessity, feels a pang.

That the transfer will in many points of view, immediately and greatly affect us, no reasonable man can entertain a doubt.

All the Floridas on this side of New Orleans, including the part adjoining to it, will be under the controul of France, if not actually occupied by her troops.

The island of Cuba, and the port of La Vera Cruz, commanding the Mexican bay, and therefore our *western commerce*, will henceforth be under the direction of Napoleon.

Mexico, with her riches and physical strength, is at his beck. It will not be forgotten that a Mexican force, directed by a feeble Spaniard, kept at bay the army of the U. States, when under the guidrnce of the immaculate Wilkinson. I state a fact—I tell you what was, not what might have been.

Napoleen then is our neighbor. Can any thing be added to the alarming fact? What plagues and pestilences are there in the wound of time that we may not rationally anticipate from the juxta-position? Deadly poisons, more deadly than those which are now circulating among us by French emissaries, will be infused. The Spaniard bearded our government with impunity, but the Corsican, if it sleep, will cut off its hair! Thus circumstanced, is Mr. Madison fit to be our president? Think not that I ask an electioneering question. See we not independent nations daily toppled, without seeing the hand by which the ruin is effected? Behold Spain! The most terrible of force has been used, and yet nothing of compulsion is visible!

But without arguing from what is, to what may be, the transfer of Spain to France brings us into direct collision with her.—Will the reader patiently walk with me a little upon this road? I will not detain him long.

For spoliations committed upon our commerce from the year 1797 to 1801, Spain owes our merchants between *five and six millions of dollars*. I dare say that nineteen twentieths of the community are ignorant of this, for as France backed Spain in plundering us, nothing has been said about it! So admirably are great *national* questions managed by *party* spirit and passion!

The spoliations are of two kinds: ships and their cargoes captured by Spanish armed vessels, and condemned by Spanish tribunals; and ships and their cargoes captured by French vessels and condemned, *in Spain*, by *French tribunals*. 'Tis odd enough, to be sure, but French tribunals were really erected within the territory of Spain! We see the upshot. Spain is defunct!

In the summer of 1801, Mr. Jefferson directed Mr. Pinckney to make the necessary arrangements with the court of Madrid for restoring the amount of the spoliated property to our merchants. A convention was accordingly concluded in 1802, ratified by the president and senate in 1804, and remitted to Madrid for the ratification of his Catholic majesty. At the same session of congress, an act was passed, authorizing to "erect the shores, waters and inlets of the bay and river Mobile, into a custom-house district, and to establish ports of entry and delivery therein"—the president and congress thereby deciding in the most solemn manner, that Louisiana, as ceded to us by France, extends *east* at least as far as the Mobile river.

This act of congress was received at Madrid with our ratification of the convention. But his Catholic majesty refused to ratify himself, on the grounds, first, that he was not answerable for condemnations of our vessels and cargoes effected within his dominions by *French tribunals*; and, secondly, that as Louisiana extended no farther *east*, in his opinion, than the lakes which bind New Orleans, he demanded a repeal of the act of congress, which had embraced the Mobile, and erected ports of entry and delivery on its waters. Here the differences rested, our government every now and then sending messages authorising talks with his majesty about it. According to Mr. Madison, this contemptuous conduct of Spain is attributed to France. France, he said, would "not permit Spain to settle her differences with us. France *wants money* and *she must have it.*" Accordingly, *two millions of dollars* were *secretly shipped off*. For what purpose I will hereafter enquire.

In his last message, (that of October, 1807) the president says,

"Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled, no measures having been taken *on her part*, since my last communications to congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which *may* favor reconsideration, they have been recently pressed and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of *some sort*."

Well: they are now brought to an issue of some sort, but it is a sort, I fear, that we shall not like.

Here then we see that Spain, for the last *ten years*, has owed our merchants near *six millions* of dollars, and that in the most provoking manner imaginable, she has refused even to make arrangements for a final liquidation of the debt. France would not suffer Spain to settle with us. "*France wanted money!*" Mr. Madison so whispered in the ear of a great favorite, who happened, however, to have too much honesty and patriotism to keep the secret!

And now that Spain is transferred to France, the debt which Spain owed to our merchants, is transferred with it, as well as the settlement of the Louisiana boundaries. Would Mr. Madison, if elected president, ask Napoleon for the debt?—Would Napoleon pay it if Mr. Madison was disposed and could muster up courage enough to ask him for it? How will our Louisiana boundaries now be adjusted?—Are our half ruined merchants to give up their Spanish claims? Is our country to yield its jurisdiction?

From the NORFOLK LEDGER.

SPAIN.—We do not recollect to have experienced more pleasure in the communication of any information, than we felt in announcing the intelligence respecting that country, given in our last. It is not the interest of this nation or that nation, (except our own) that has any influence with us; for the independence of nations, we are, and ever have been the advocate. The contest in which Spain (and we may say Portugal also) is now engaged must claim the sympathy and best wishes of every real friend to the freedom and happiness of mankind.—Our wishes are not directed by any prejudices against France, for we believe that France would be a much happier and ultimately a more powerful nation, if she could set a limit to her ambition, or to that of her present ruler.

But will Spain succeed in this effort to emancipate herself? At the first view the contest appears too arduous to hope for success. When a *whole people* resolve to be free, it is only to will it, and they will be free. The example of France herself might be given to prove the truth of our assertion. At the commencement of her revolution, the enthusiasm of liberty, inspired her undisciplined volunteers, and the veteran legions of Europe, commanded by the most experienced generals of the age, were driven with disgrace from the contest.

If the people of Spain and Portugal are faithful to themselves, they cannot be subdued, but by a force, whose numbers would prove its own destruction for want of subsistence. We understand that the local position of Spain is admirably calculated for a defensive warfare, from its numerous mountains and defiles.

Much may also be expected and hoped from example—The nations of Europe, roused by the example of a people who were least expected to take the lead in such a glorious contest, may rise in mass and "break their chains upon the heads of their oppressors."

To Great Britain, this exent is all-important, and of which she appears to be sensible, from the prudent measures which she has adopted, in the instructions given to her naval commanders. The British until lately had forty-three sail of the line employed in the blockades of Lisbon and Cadiz and in the Mediterranean, these will be reduced probably to fifteen or sixteen. The Russian fleet in the Tagus must fall, unless rescued by a peace with Great Britain, an event which may be expected this summer.

But the more important advantages which Great Britain will derive, will be the introduction of colonial produce of which the English markets are glutted, into Spain and Portugal, and her manufactures into the latter, and into the American colonies of the former. The safety to her West India navigation will be also greatly increased; deprived of the ports in Porto Rico and Cuba, the French cruizers will be restricted to the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique, and the city of St. Domingo. In this benefit we should also have participated, if our embargo had been off. These events now under consideration furnish additional cause to regret the continuance of our embargo. The markets of Spain and Portugal would afford an ample vent for the provisions that are now rotting in the barns of the farmers—for the fish of the eastern states, and part of the colonial produce lying in the merchants stores, so much to his detriment, and to that of the public revenue.

In coming to notice the affairs of our country, we cannot avoid noticing the fatal error into which the ruling party has fallen.—Yielding to their prejudices, they have never looked for any event but the downfall and subjugation of Great Britain—they have held her resources, her power, and her consequent energy in contempt. Each year they have calculated would be the last of her political existence. Our non-importation and embargo laws, were certain to finish the great work of Napoleon.

In all these hopes and expectations they have been disappointed, and so always will those be, whose measures are directed by passion and prejudice, and not by the sober maxims of reason, and national policy. It is not too late to repair the error; let the U. States look only to their own concerns, and not be drawn into a co-operation in measures, in which they have no interest, unless the interest we take in a measure, from which, mischief to ourselves may arise. We however, have but little hope, in seeing any change in measures; it requires a degree of magnanimity to confess our mistakes, and to correct them, which we do not expect from our administration. The voice of the people proclaimed at the next presidential and congressional elections, can alone rescue the nation.

From the London Traveller of May 27.

In another part of our paper we have given the substance of some letters received yesterday from Manchester, relating to the proceedings of the distressed manufacturers in that town and neighborhood, in consequence of the refusal of parliament to entertain a bill for fixing a *minimum* for their weekly labor. We are sorry to state that it has been found necessary to have recourse to strong measures to dissolve the meetings took place among this unhappy class of people. The following letter, which we received this morning from a correspondent, upon whose accuracy we can place perfect reliance, contains an account of what occurred at Manchester on Wednesday. The cotton weavers seem to have adopted a very erroneous idea of the feelings of parliament with respect to their case. We were present at the short discussion which took place on the subject on Friday last, and we can assert that it was from motives of the purest compassion for them that leave was not given to bring in the bill. There was but one opinion in the house respecting it, and it was this, that it would increase rather than remove the distresses of the manufacturers; that it might do infinite mischief and no possible good:

"*Manchester, Wednesday evening.*

"Your London papers will no doubt teem with dreadful accounts of the riots at Manchester; but having been accidentally both an eye and an ear witness of what has unfortunately taken place here, I send you a few hasty lines.

"A number of the journeymen weavers assembled yesterday, not in a riotous or tumultuous manner, but in a decent orderly style, requesting to have their grievances redressed, and their wages raised. Some thousands attended on the ground called St. George's Field's, and to wait upon the prin humbly desiring an in The magistrates and sev tlemen sent to remonstr maciated and distressed them to disperse; but they said was of no av the pai ful necessity of ing the riot act, and se and military among the the ground; but finding considerably alarmed, troled all Tuesday ni mained pretty quiet.

"This morning, ab curiosity was attracted, deds of weavers mar day manner, into Ma veral thousand of others who had again assem Field, (which is close town). A regular squ the members of the re sentioned themselves i then dispatched delegat the boroughreeve and of the town, who were influence with the mas facturers to raise their wa

"One of the delegat went round the squar committee, and addre famished but patient them that he had seen that he was friendly to pathised with them in which he was sorry he that he had taken the abode of their delegate sible for the conduct a fellow sufferers. The d ed them to be firm in th dertaken to support, ed them to behave p ly.

"About 3 o'clock, the field, attended by stonished to see so ma ple; for as all the wea work in the neighborin pinion that there were fifteen thousand peop were the murmurs of but not the least indica ot.

"Many baskets of and several cans of b tributed among the sorrowful and piteous unmanned me, as also thetic spectators. Ab o'clock the Boroughre another gentleman o the (hollow) square, a gave a patient hearing them to disperse, but "We have nothing t wages are raised, we starve, as work and tened attentively, and most distressing scen eve was witness to; a that the military were for the second time, the consequences will them fire, and obser wretches carried to shops and houses are a ter, and the riflemen lunteers, &c. &c. are scene of action, and I be again patroled. T aunts are most dreadfu

"Ten, P. M.—I old man's widow, wh dren. Her husband and I find that several been taken to gaol. whom I conversed, h wounds of many wh the swords and bayon

"P. S.—After the bled, I saw a gentl on horseback; he ha nate people. I did n I am told by a friend, rely on, that he said ver, and exhorted the but to conduct them and that he would one was hurt to apply

Orders, we under to Cork for the imm 6000 men. Their d Cadiz.

A meeting of th with the northern Hi yesterday at Edinbu means of relieving t habitants of that par from the great scar general loss of the want of fodder.

In addition to our

George's Field's, and appointed delegates to wait upon the principal manufacturers, humbly desiring an immediate interview. The magistrates and several respectable gentlemen sent to remonstrate with the poor, emaciated and distressed objects, requesting them to disperse; but finding every thing they said was of no avail, they were under the painful necessity of resorting to the reading the riot act, and sending the constables and military among them, who soon cleared the ground; but finding the inhabitants were considerably alarmed, the streets were paroled all Tuesday night, and every thing remained pretty quiet.

"This morning, about 10 o'clock, my curiosity was attracted, by seeing some hundreds of weavers marching, in a most orderly manner, into Manchester, to join several thousand of others of the same calling, who had again assembled in St. George's Field, (which is close to the edge of the town). A regular square was formed, and the members of the respective committees, stationed themselves in the centre. They then dispatched delegates, to commune with the boroughreeve and the principal officers of the town, who were requested to use their influence with the most eminent manufacturers to raise their wages.

"One of the delegates soon returned, and went round the square, attended by the committee, and addressing the poor half famished but patient auditors, informed them that he had seen the boroughreeve, that he was friendly to their cause, and sympathised with them in their present distress, which he was sorry he could not alleviate; that he had taken the names and places of abode of their delegates, who were responsible for the conduct and behavior of their fellow sufferers. The delegates then exhorted them to be firm in the cause they had undertaken to support, and strongly enjoined them to behave peaceably and orderly.

"About 3 o'clock, P. M. I again went to the field, attended by a friend, and was astonished to see so many thousands of people; for as all the weavers had struck their work in the neighboring towns, I am of opinion that there were at least from ten to fifteen thousand people. Loud, indeed, were the murmurs of the poor wretches, but not the least indication was there of a riot.

"Many baskets of bread, with some ale, and several cans of butter milk, were distributed among the multitude, and their sorrowful and piteous tales of distress quite unmanned me, as also several other sympathetic spectators. About half past three o'clock the Boroughreeve, accompanied by another gentleman on horseback, entered the (hollow) square, and the poor creatures gave a patient hearing to them: He advised them to disperse, but the general cry was—"We have nothing to eat; and unless our wages are raised, we might as well play and starve, as work and be famished." I listened attentively, and heard tales of the most distressing scenes that ever human eye was witness to; and I am sorry to say that the military were obliged to interfere for the second time, and I apprehend that the consequences will be dreadful, as I saw them fire, and observed several wounded wretches carried to the infirmary. The shops and houses are all shut up in this quarter, and the riflemen and Manchaster volunteers, &c. &c. are now marching to the scene of action, and I find the streets are to be again patroled. The peaceable inhabitants are most dreadfully alarmed.

"Ten, P. M.—I have just seen a poor old man's widow, who is left with five children. Her husband was shot in an entry; and I find that several of the multitude have been taken to gaol. An apothecary with whom I conversed, has been to dress the wounds of many who were badly hurt by the swords and bayonets of the soldiery.

"P. S.—After the military were assembled, I saw a gentleman enter the square on horseback; he harangued the unfortunate people. I did not hear him speak, but I am told by a friend, whose veracity I can rely on, that he said "his father was a weaver, and exhorted them to support the cause, but to conduct themselves with propriety, and that he would stand by them, and if one was hurt to apply to him for redress."

LONDON, *May* 31.

Orders, we understand, have been sent to Cork for the immediate embarkation of 6000 men. Their destination is said to be Cadiz.

A meeting of the gentlemen connected with the northern Highlands was to be held yesterday at Edinburgh, to consider of the means of relieving the distresses of the inhabitants of that part of the country, arising from the great scarcity of corn, and the general loss of their cattle, owing to the want of fodder.

In addition to our recent statement of the failure of fodder in the Highlands of Scotland, we have to add, that on three small farms in the parish of Latheron, in Caithness, 184 black cattle, besides a number of horses, have died for want. In Sutherland, Ross, Caithness, and Inverness, there is a general and distressing scarcity of provisions—in many places, even the grain allotted for feed has been used to keep the people and the cattle alive, and the consequence must be calamitous if some relief is not promptly afforded.

SALEM, *July* 29.

Last Sunday morning the brig Minerva sailed from this port, by his American Majesty's most gracious permission, for the Havanna.

The brig Trial, prepared by the same concern for the same voyage, will not sail immediately, as the suspicions of the collector have fallen heartily upon her, and she is discharging her cargo part of which turns out to be, by some *mistake*, of a different nature from what the *permit* allows. This is *no "federal trick."*

Rumor has been very busy for some days past, on the subject of violations of the embargo. On Tuesday the Collector of this port seized upon some goods on board a vessel that had a permit to sail for the Havanna, and has detained the vessel.

On Wednesday it was reported that some boats had slipped out from cape Ann, and gone off; these though they may have transgressed the letter of the law, and are therefore liable to its penalties, are probably too small and inconsiderable to have much effect upon the great plan of government, in humbling the proud nations of the earth.—But yesterday we had a more serious and alarming report, viz. that some people of cape Ann had avowed their determination to load and send off their vessels, in defiance of the government, and that the Collector had declared he could not carry the laws into effect without military aid. We hope this will not turn out to be true though it is a consequence that we have ever apprehended from such a law. If we have bad laws, it is our own fault in our choice of rulers. We are persuaded it is best that they should be submitted to, and that the people should suffer the full effects of them, until they can apply the constitutional remedy. Should the people rouse themselves, and obtain a federal President, perpetual embargoes will be no more, and commerce will again be free; and this, without the crime of resisting the laws.

NEW-YORK, *August* 1.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia to the editor, dated the 27th ult.

"You will receive in the United States Gazette of this city, an assertion, said to be from high authority, that no remonstrance, *proposals or communications of any kind*, were sent to England in the Osage by our government; and that the Osage went to England, and after remaining there a considerable time, actually returned again to this country, without any communication having been submitted by Mr. Pinckney, to the government of that country. This assertion, after a lapse of some days, has drawn from Duane, on finding himself unable to refute it, a very angry attack on the British consul here, upon the supposition that he had communicated it to the editor of the Gazette. Duane's attack has excited more general attention to the facts asserted in the Gazette, and has led to such enquiries, as leave no doubt in my mind and that of many others that no dispatches went by that ship, which led to any communication whatever with the British government. And that no communication whatever was made by Mr. Pinckney to that government, from the day of her arrival in England to the day of her departure, The question then occurs, Why did she go to England? I can give no other answer but that this circumstance is a continuance of that political juggle, by which the feelings of this devoted country have been so long trifled with, and which is daily plunging it into a deeper state of humiliation and distress."

REMARKS.

The suggestion of our correspondent is but too true. The arrival of the OSAGE was anxiously looked for in England, as it was expected that she would bring important communications from this government. After her arrival the British ministers were expecting to receive a communication from Mr. Pinckney; and after the lapse of some days Mr. Canning addressed a note to Mr. Pinckney, to enquire if he had received no dispatches by the Osage. Mr. Pinckney in reply candidly acknowledged that he had not.—After the arrival of the Osage here it was publicly given out by Mr. Jefferson, that neither France *nor England* had shewn a disposition to do us justice. The secretary at war declared to a gentleman in Boston, that "the dispatches by the Osage were not conciliatory, either from France or England; both parties having refused to recind their orders? and that our government were determined to continue the embargo until some change of affairs takes place."

BALTIMORE, *August* 4.

The ship Fame, captain Wickham arrived last evening from New Orleans.

July 20, spoke the brig Adherbal, M'Meal off Tortugas, for N. Orleans. Was spoken off Havanna by the British sloop of war Fire-Fly, the lieutenant of which informed that she had just left the Havanna, were she had been for two days. The day before she came out a brig had been sent off with 200 French; and the French, generally, were shipping off as fast as possible; and the Spaniards at the Havanna had declared in favor of the change of measures in Spain, which had been received in a vessel from Cadiz, in 25 days. In consequence of this unexpected change a grand fete had taken place in Havanna.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

☞ The public are respectfully informed that Mr. O'KELLY is expected to preach in the old Methodist meeting-house, this evening, at early candlelight—and on Sunday, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon—when other appointments will be made known.

EXTRACT

FROM WHELPLEY'S HISTORICAL COMPEND.

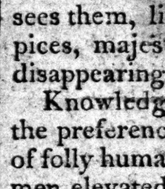
(Published by particular desire.)

The light of history unveils many characters—it discloses the features of the ambitious tyrant and the aspiring demagogue—the masked hypocrite, the stern bigot, and stately politician. True history is a gem of inestimable value; it seems almost to remedy the defect of human foresight. We there learn how short-sighted many legislators have been in promulgating laws utterly inconsistent with the good of society; for while the statesman in the busy scenes of life is bewildered in the ambiguity of probable effects, and like a pilot who cannot feel his helm, cannot discern the drift of empire, the historian, calmly seated in the shade of contemplation, lifts his perspective, begins at the spring, and carefully traces the tortuous course of governments and empires—sees them, like a river, dashing over precipices, majestically rolling through plains or disappearing in the ocean.

Knowledge of distory strongly inculcates the preference of virtue to vice; and the of folly human ambition. We there learn that men elevated on the summit of earthly glory, are less safe, and far less happy than those in the humblet: their fall is no less certain, commonly more sudden, and always more dreadful. The Historian can compare the modes of life, the customs of different ages and countries, and the effects of different religions tends to free the mind from bigotry and superstition, and, in such a mighty course of events, make a man feel his weakness and insignificance.

By the light of history, human affairs resemble a stormy sea: they foam and rage under the dire agency of tremendous passions, though subject to the higher controul of Almighty Power! All human institutions are seen mouldering away, and the works of art, however solid, beautiful or grand, either by the ravages of time, or the blind fury of mortals, all perish. These views diminish self-importance, and leave the mind to seek higher grounds of confidenee and hope.—The historian sees all nations in every age, uniting in a belief of God—adoring him as the first cause—confiding in him as the ultimate end of creatures, and is naturally led into a code of morality which censures certain actions and characters as they tend to disorder, misery and ruin.

For *New-Orleans*,



The Schooner

SAMPSON,

To sail in eight or ten days.—For freight or passage, apply to

Lewis Deblois.

August 5. eo3t

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale,

A quantity of nice Smithfield BACON, & 300 casks Rhode-Island LIME, fresh.

Isaac Entwisle.

August 5. eo6t

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk. None need apply without good recommendations.—Apply to the Printer.

August 5. d

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE

☞ No postponement on account of the weather.

LAST NIGHT OF CINDERELLA.

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1808,

Will be presented a COMEDY in five acts, CALLED,

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Dornton,	Mr. M'Kenzie.
Harry Dornton,	Mr. Wood.
Mr. Sulky,	Mr. Francis.
Mr. Silky,	Mr. Blissett.
Goldfinch,	Mr. Jefferson.
Milford,	Mr. Cone.
Mr. Smith,	Mr. Miller.
Hosier,	Mr. Cross.
Sheriff's Officer.	Mr. Seymour.
Tradesmen,	Mess. Briers, Jacobs & Wilmot.
Jacob,	Mr. Harris,
Post-Boy,	Mast. Scrivener.

Widow Warren,	Mrs. Francis.
Sophia,	Mrs. Wood.
Jenny,	Mrs. Seymour.
Mrs. Ledger,	Mrs. Jefferson.

To which will be added, a Grand Allegorical Pantomimic, Spectacle, called,

CINDERELLA;

OR,

The Little Glass Slipper.

Invented by Mr. Byrne, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, upwards of 100 nights the two last Seasons, to overflowing houses, and at Philadelphia, with unbounded applause.

With New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations in the Pantomime got up under the direction of Mr. Francis.

The Dances composed by Mr. Francis.—With the original Music by Mr. Kelly.

IMMORTALS.

Hymen,	Mr. Harris.
Cupid,	Mast. Scrivener.
Venus,	Mrs. Seymour.
Nympth,	Miss Hunt.

MORTALS.

Prince,	Mr. Cone.
Pedro, servant to the Sisters,	Mr. Jefferson.
The Sisters,	Mrs. Jefferson. Mrs. Francis.
Cinderella,	Mrs Wilmot.

Scene first, represents the Bower of Venus with a richly ornamented Sailing Boat, garlands of Roses, &c.—Dance of Cupids, &c.

A bright Cloud appears, which ascends with Venus, the Nymphs. &c.

Scene 2d—the Prince's Palace—Statue of Diana in the centre.

Scene 4th—Cinderalla's Kitchen, which changes to an elegant apartment—the dresser to a toilet—a pumpkin to a rich carriage—and four white mice into four horses, richly caparisoned.

Scene 7th—A Splendid Ball Room—grand Banquet, Dance, &c.

Scene 9th—Grotto changes to a splendid Car, in which Cupid ascends.

Scene 11th—The Prince's Palace changes to the Bower of Venus, and the Throne on which Cinderella stands, to the Altar of Hymen.

☞ *Doors to be open at* 6, *and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past* 7 *o'clock.*

*** *Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.*

††† *Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.*

TO RENT,

THE *STORE* at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of *Benjamin Shreve*, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo 14. aw6w.

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND; RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or or the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14. taw

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES!

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

BY GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the publib mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified, that the second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to *Charles Page*, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 26th day of August next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.

By order of the Directors,
G. Deneale, *President.*

July 23.

Patent Shot, &c.

tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
hogsheads brown Sugars.
lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

FOR SALE.

For a term of years,

A young healthy NEGRO WENCH.—For further particulars apply to the Printer of this paper.

August 3. eo8t*

Cash for *Salt-Petre.*

I WILL GIVE the best Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York market price, in cash, for single refined pure country Salt Petre.

A. C. Cazenove.

July 26. eo13

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Just Received,

For sale by R. GRAY, King-street,

TEARS AND SMILES:
A COMEDY, in five Acts.
Performed at the Theatre, Philadelphia:
BY J. N. BARKER.
Price thirty-one and quarter Cents.

THE INDIAN PRINCESS;
OR
La Belle Sauvage:
An operatic Melo Drama—in three Acts—performed at the Theatres Philadelphia and Baltimore.
BY J. N. BARKER.
First acted April 6th, 1808.
Price 31 1-4 Cents.

Also, the MUSIC to the *Indian Princess*—composed by Mr. BRAY, Comedian.
Price Three Dollars.

July 29.

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of *Port-Tobacco*, Charles county, at the court house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of *John D. Scott*, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Foynton Manor*, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 300 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, *Trustee.*

July 1. eot

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington-streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to *Philip Triplett.*

Edmund Denney.

July 11. eod

New constructed Bed Cords.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his Rope Store next door to the Indian Queen tavern, a few *new constructed BED CORDS*, which are rendered superior to any other kind by their infallibility in destroying and preventing those insects called *Chinches*, which harbor in the holes of the bedstead—they are also superior to any other kind, from their long wear. He believes they will last fifteen or twenty years and retain the same virtue.—Any person wishing to purchase, may have them until the first of January, 1809, in order to prove their excellence; and should they not find them to answer the above purpose he will return the money upon their delivering him the Bed Cords; provided they are not damaged more than the necessary wear.

HE HAS ALSO,
A quantity of *HAIR CLOTHES LINES*, which are far preferable to any other kind.

Thomas Grimshaw.

July 27. d3t 2aw

ORPHANS COURT,
Alexandria County,
JULY TERM, 1808.

ORDERED, That Harriot Jackson administratrix of Annas Jackson, deceased, insert the following advertisement twice in each week or three weeks, in the Alexandria daily paper.

Test,
Alexander Moore,
Register.

This is to give Notice, That the Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Annas Jackson, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the voubhers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of January next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of July, 1808.

Harriot Jackson,
Adm'x of Annas Jackson.

July 27. 2aw3w

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Muresteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,
Robert Brocket.

June 1. 3aw

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return or call and pay for the same.

ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by *Robert T. Hooe* and *John Muncaster*, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robert T. Hooe,
James H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,

July 15—19. eotf

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Fitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay

ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. WILSON.

Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

July 22. law

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &C.
Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medos claret, in cases one dozen
A few dezen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c

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JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hysen-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Buscllos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohu's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

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PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at

On every Tuesd
WILL B
At the Vendue Store
Water
A Variety of Dry G
Particulars of which
the bills of the day—
which are on limitati
which are established,
viewed and purchased a
and prices.
P. G. M

NOT

THE Co-partn
and Fisk, is this day dis
sent.
Chs.
Mart
The busines in fu
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CHS.
April 1.

JUST REC
And for sale by RO
A few copies
onary of the BIBLE, 2
mented with Plates. Pr
and lettered.
July 27.

CLARET

10 Cases Fine Old Ne
London Particular Ma
Marsala or Sicily
A few Bags Best Soft
Spanish Segars, 1st an
FOR SALE BY
Joseph
Corner of King an
June 27

Scheme of a
For the purpose of raisin
aid the funds of the C
City of Baltimore.

1 prize of		5000
1	—	2500
2	—	1500
4	—	750
10	—	300
20	—	150
40	—	75
80	—	30
200	—	20
300	—	10
5000	—	6
1	First drawn blank	
1	— after	2000
1	—	4000
1	—	6000
1	—	8000
1	—	10,000
1	—	12,000
1	—	14000
1	—	16,000
1	Last drawn blank	

6168 Prizes-amounting
11882 Blanks.—Sum rais
including expence.
From the above Schem
there are less than two bl
that the prizes are to be
sion.
The drawing will possi
the 24th of next month, a
ed in ten weeks. TICKE
For sale at R. GRAY's B
the drawing of all tickets
examined free of expence
New York Lottery taken
ets in this.
Orders for tickets from
ing the cash (post-paid)
attended to, and early i
their fate.
July 18.

Irish Li
A small invoice of yard
Linens, just received and
John
May 31.

FOR SA
I WILL SELL the
live on the corner
King streets, on a cred
and 24 months.
July 18. Ro